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Strawberry Plants that Grow



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Whitten's
Catalogue of
Small Fruit
PLANTS

C. E. Whitten's Nurseries

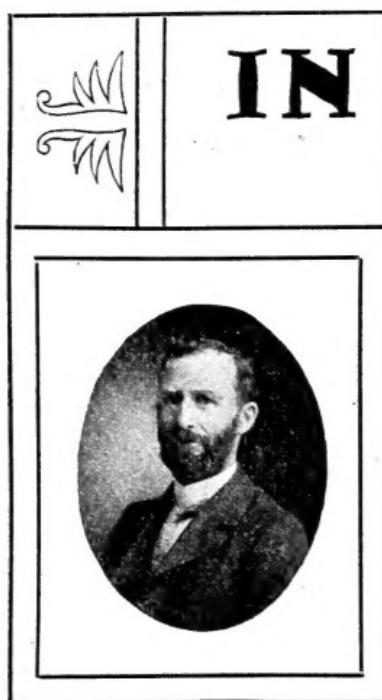
BRIDGMAN, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

Fruit Paper Free!



Keeps you posted on Horticulture, Crop Conditions, Prices of Fruit Products in the different Markets, Fruit Trade Matters, Diseases of Trees and Plants and Treatment of same. It deals with every phase of the fruit industry from the field to the market, including varieties, cultivation, transportation, and the final sale in the market, and gives just the information the grower needs, whether he be an amateur or professional. Free sample copy of the best Horticultural paper published, fully illustrated, valuable and interesting to any one growing tree, bush or vine, can be secured by addressing **The National Fruit Grower, St. Joseph, Michigan**

GREETING *



PRESENTING this, our Annual Catalogue, I wish to thank my old friends and acquaintances for their continued patronage.

I also wish to say to those who may receive this list for the first time that I have made the growing of strawberry plants for market my business for the past thirteen years; selling through the catalogue and shipping to all parts of the country.

That which we consider our best recommendation is the fact that our patrons return to us year after year; we realize that a satisfied customer is the best advertisement one can have.

We undertake to satisfy all by fair and honest treatment, and shall be glad to correct any mistakes we may make.

If any feel that they have cause for dissatisfaction and will write explaining, we will very willingly set matters right, if possible.

The past season has been very nearly as poor for strawberry growth as the season of 1902. With freezing weather the first of May, and continued wet during the ripening season, the chances for comparative tests were small indeed; early and late sorts ripened at nearly the same time. This state of affairs being brought about by the fact of the earliest ones having been killed by the frosts. However, we gained some knowledge from the season and notably this fact that several varieties (noted elsewhere in this list) were able to mature a fair crop of berries although the first buds were nearly all frozen. We should be able to profit by this knowledge in the future.

The early part of the season was too wet for our plant beds to do well and in some varieties we have a poor stand. However the latter part of the growing season was fine and while we will not have the usual amount of plants, those we have will be strong and well rooted.

Our plant beds from which we dig the stock we ship are largely grown on new land; where we are obliged to use the older soil we endeavor by systematic rotation of crops and manuring to keep up a good state of fertility, also to rid the soil of dangerous insects or disease.

In other seasons we have claimed, and wish again

STRAWBERRY * PLANTS * THAT * GROW.

C. E. WHITTEN'S NURSERIES

to repeat it, that both our soil and climate seem especially adapted to the growth of strawberries. We also claim that we grow and can furnish just as good plants as any other grower, the claims of wonderful superiority of some others notwithstanding.

I have not listed a great many new or untried sorts this season. Such as I have I am willing to back with my own recommendation.

Our nurseries have been inspected by the State Inspector of nurseries and orchards and by him declared free from any dangerous insects or disease. A copy of his certificate will be attached to each shipment sent out.

From the prevalence of San Jose Scale many states have enacted laws requiring the fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas of all nursery stock shipped into their borders; to comply with these laws we have erected a fumigating house and are prepared to fumigate all stock shipped if so desired. Patrons living in states where this is required will please notify us when ordering. This law does not include strawberry plants, but raspberry and blackberry plants are included.

In propagating strawberry plants for sale we always set from one year old beds which have not fruited. We also set the different varieties in blocks of several rows each, thereby obviating the danger of mixture, liable where different sorts are set in alternate rows. In digging, we usually take up the entire row discarding the original plants and such of the tip plants, not well rooted, therefore we have no exhausted stock to send out.

Our strawberry plants are all fresh dug at time of shipping, as we do not try to winter any in cellar.

In digging strawberry plants our help work in the field when the weather is fit, lifting the plants with "potato hooks" then taking the plants from the soil, stripping off all surplus leaves and runners and tying in neat bunches of twenty-five (we always aim to put in twenty-six). After tying, the bunch is carefully heeled in along the row until the required number of that variety is dug, thus the roots are not exposed to the air for any great length of time.

When the weather is unfit for the work to be comfortably done in the field, the plants are picked up in baskets and carried to the packing house or other shelter where they are stripped and bunched as before described. But after the plants have been handled in this way the roots never straighten out so nicely as when bunched at once upon being taken from the soil, hence I think the plan of stripping and tying in the field preferable, notwithstanding others claim to the contrary.

Experienced strawberry growers know that a slightly wilted plant is much surer to grow than one that has been kept too moist and packed with too wet shipping material. There is nothing that will cause strawberry plants to heat in shipping quicker than to have them too wet when packed.

It will be a great help to me if my friends will speak a good word for my plants, if they have the opportunity, and it will be thoroughly appreciated.

If more than one catalogue is received, please hand one to some one whom you think will be interested in small fruits.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS THAT GROW.

Instructions to Purchaser.

MY LOCATION. I am located in Southwestern Michigan, about fifteen miles south of St. Joseph, near Lake Michigan, in what is known as the "Great Fruit Belt."

RAILROAD CONNECTIONS are good. Our line of road, the Pere Marquette, runs mail and express trains direct to Chicago; time about three hours. Within fifty miles this line connects with the great trunk lines, east, west, north and south.

Our express company is the **American** which connects with the above lines promptly.

MAIL ORDERS. I can ship by mail when so desired and on small amounts for long distance this is much the cheaper transportation, but not so safe as express, as the mode of packing is of necessity different; not having the chance for ventilation, plants are more likely to heat enroute.

I much prefer express shipments and must decline any large orders to be shipped by mail.

BY EXPRESS. This is the safest way to ship live plants, as it makes fast time with the least liability of delay. Sometimes when transferred to another company the charges seem rather high, but when the nature of the service is considered it is really the cheapest in the end.

All express companies carry nursery stock at a reduction of 20 per cent. from general merchandise rates.

FREIGHT. Early in the season I can ship by freight with comparative safety, but there is a possibility of delay and consequent loss. Parties ordering stock shipped by freight will have to take the risk as I cannot be responsible for loss, if any, on stock shipped in this manner.

I do not undertake to guarantee safe arrival by any of these modes of transportation, as I have no control of the stock after it leaves my hands; however, it is to my interest, as well as the interest of my customers, to have stock reach the purchaser in good condition, and I shall always endeavor to so pack and forward goods that they may prove satisfactory.

MY PACKING is done in the **best possible** manner and under my personal care. I use light crates or baskets, with plenty of moss for packing strawberry plants, and barrels and boxes for other sorts, making no charge for the work or package. My long experience in this line gives me a decided advantage in the matter of **safe packing**. I also have experienced help who have worked with me several years. Of course we do not claim infallibility, and are always ready to make reparation where at fault.

Shipping season begins about April 1st, or possibly last week in March, and continues until about 1st to 10th of May.

TERMS. One-fourth cash with order, balance before stock is shipped. Or I will ship C. O. D., if one-half of the amount accompanies the order and purchaser will agree to pay return charges on the money.

REMITTANCES may be made either by New York or Chicago draft, postoffice or express order, or where none of these may be had, by registered letter.

RATES. One-half dozen, fifty and five hundred, at dozen, hundred and thousand rates. When an order amounts to ten dollars it may be counted at lowest

C. E. WHITTEN'S NURSERIES

rates given, regardless of quantity taken. No order booked for less than \$1.00.

MY PRICES are as a general thing very low, but on large lists we are sometimes able to give better rates, and invite all wanting **large lots** to write for estimates.

By **large lots** I mean a quantity; ten to twenty thousand and up.

Do not write for **special prices** on small lots.

CLUB ORDERS. If several neighbors wish to purchase plants they can save considerable both in cost of plants and in transportation by clubbing their orders, as I will give a discount on such bills according to the amount taken.

ORDER BLANKS. Use the order blank enclosed when ordering, being careful to write your name **plainly, giving** Postoffice, County and State, and do this every time you write. Also keep a **copy** of your order yourself. Be particular to say how goods are to be sent, whether by mail, express or freight.

All orders are acknowledged immediately upon receipt. If you do not receive an acknowledgement in a seasonable time, write again.

WHEN TO ORDER. Early by all means. The rule generally is, "First come, first served," also the early orders find full stock, while later some varieties are liable to be exhausted. Orders are filled in rotation as received except sometimes our southern patrons are ready to set in advance of those further north; these orders we usually crowd first and get them out as soon as frost is out of the ground in spring.

Our customers will please remember that the time for filling orders is short and it would facilitate our work greatly if orders were sent in before the rush. This is also an advantage to our customers, for they get what they order, no varieties being sold out. To encourage these early orders I will make this offer.

PREMIUM OFFER. On all orders at catalogue rates received during January and February with cash in full, I will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent. or for every dollar sent during these months you may order additional stock to the amount of ten cents.

SUBSTITUTION. In ordering please state whether I shall substitute some other variety in case the kind ordered should be exhausted. If not forbidden I claim the right to substitute something of equal value, but always label true to name. I always aim to substitute sort similar in quality and season and always something listed at equal or higher rate.

GUARANTEE. While I take great pains to have stock true to name and hold myself ready upon proper proof, to refund money or replace any that proves untrue, it is mutually agreed that I shall not be liable for a greater sum than the amounts paid for such stock.

REFERENCES. I refer to the American Express Agent or Postmaster at Bridgman; Union Banking Company, St. Joseph; or Bradstreet's Commercial Reports, as to my standing and reliability. Parties writing anyone of the above please enclose stamp for reply.

New Castle, Pa., April 10, 1903.

C. E. WHITTEN, Bridgman, Mich.

Dear Sir:—The plants came in good condition as they always do from your place. They are a splendid lot.

Yours truly, I. A. THAYER.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS THAT GROW.

How to Set and Grow Strawberries

I have had numerous applications for instruction along this line and while I have endeavored to give a partial description of my method of culture, I can hardly give any general rules that should apply to all localities.

THE SOIL AND LOCATION best adapted to strawberry culture will vary somewhat in different sections. In a general way we have said that any soil that would grow good crops of corn or potatoes would grow good strawberries, and while this seems to be a pretty safe rule, it is also true that in order to grow them to the best advantage it is necessary to have soil especially adapted. One of the first requisites of the ripening fruit is moisture, and care should be taken that this is provided. Hence a very dry or loose, sandy soil would not be a safe location, although in moist seasons a fair crop might be harvested. Neither is a very stiff clay adapted to strawberry growth, as very early in season it cannot be worked without becoming cloddy, and later is apt to bake, and plants will suffer more than on sandy soil. It would seem then that a sandy loam or loam with slight mixture of clay should, if properly handled, give the best results.

DRAINAGE. Having chosen a soil retentive of moisture, it next becomes necessary to prepare for proper drainage in case of excessive rainfall, unless the natural lay of the land is such that no water will stand upon the surface. Tile drains are the only practical ones to use. Open ditches will perhaps answer this purpose, but are unsatisfactory in many ways. They occupy too much land and are in the way of cultivation, while tile drains are much more convenient and fully as effective. In sandy soil I would advise using tile not smaller than four inches in diameter and larger for mains, according to length and amount of water to carry. I have laid a good many three-inch tile and have had to take them up and replace with larger on account of their filling with sand. Of course this was where we had only moderate fall.

My idea is to hold the water in the soil at a depth of about two feet. Then in case of drouth we can by frequent cultivation hold moisture near the surface where most needed.

FROST. In planning your strawberry field care should be taken to avoid frosty locations, such as very low land near marshes or lakes, also valleys where there is no chance for circulation of the air, as these localities are very liable to heavy frosts, when higher land or that more open to circulation would show very little, if any. A hard frost at blooming time often ruins the entire crop, hence the desirability of choosing a situation as much exempt as possible.

MANURING. Where the soil is at all deficient in fertility, I would advise using **well-rotted** stable manure. If this can be applied to the soil the year previous and some cultivated or hoed crop grown, then the following season the land must be in the **best possible** condition for setting strawberries.

Some writers advocate the plowing under of a clover sod in preparing for this crop, but I am always doubtful of this method on account of the white grub, the larva of the May beetle, which is quite apt to infest such soil. Perhaps if only recent seedlings were so treated this pest would not trouble, but I would warn

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all against plowing up an old sod to set strawberries, as the grubs would be almost sure to destroy the greater portion of the plants set. Never plow under green or very coarse and strawey stable manure just before setting strawberry plants, as it will cause the soil to dry out very quickly and will also burn the roots, killing the plants wherever it comes in contact with them. This is important and should be avoided, if possible. Wood ashes make a good fertilizer on most soils, also bone meal (or ground bone) where not too expensive may generally be used to good advantage. Either of these should be applied after plowing and worked into the soil while dragging.

FITTING THE SOIL. Having selected your site with reference to proper drainage and fertility of the soil, begin by plowing as late in the fall as possible before the ground freezes. This late plowing is beneficial in that the soil lays up loose and open, that frost may act upon it more readily, also leaving it in a condition to absorb more of moisture in the spring, which may be drawn upon later in the season in case of drouth. It also tends to kill a great many insects which live over winter in the soil, some of which are quite troublesome and injurious to strawberry growth. The white grub is undoubtedly the worst of these, but as they seldom if ever lay their eggs in freshly cultivated soil, if my previous suggestions regarding the preparation of the site have been followed there will be no danger.

I like to plow quite deep where there is good depth of soil, eight inches at least, unless this brings the subsoil to the surface, which should not be done under any circumstances. As soon in the spring as the season has fairly opened, just as early as the soil will work up mellow, we harrow the land with a springtooth harrow (any other implement that will do the work thoroughly will do as well). There is not much likelihood of doing this part of the work too thoroughly, as it is much easier to properly fit the land before setting the plants than afterward. We generally harrow with the furrows first and then diagonally each way. I would then immediately follow with a heavy roller, or if you have no roller at hand a plank drag (or "float" as we call it) heavily weighted will do as well. This firming of the soil is important as it is almost impossible to set plants properly, if the soil is not reasonably level and firm at the surface.

MARKING OUT. This may be done in any manner that will give a very shallow straight mark to set by. A light sled marker that will make three or four marks at once is very handy and could be made by almost anyone. The spacing of the rows will depend upon the method of growing chosen for your field.

IF FOR HILL CULTURE, which consists of growing the single plants, cutting off all runners as fast as made, which causes the plants to "stool out" or grow additional "crowns" which will each produce fruit stems. The rows should be from two and one-half to three feet apart and sixteen to eighteen inches in the row. If to be cultivated both ways or in check row then two or two and one-half feet would be about right.

I would recommend this method to all those who wish to grow fancy berries and are willing to give the extra culture needed. This system requires a rich or fertile soil; it certainly would not pay on poor soil. Then too, only certain varieties seem adapted to this treatment. Sorts like Parker Earle, Marshall and others

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of this class, while those like Warfield, Michel, Crescent or Excelsior, and other heavy runners, would prove disappointing.

THE HEDGE ROW is quite similar to hill culture. The rows should be from two and one-half to three feet and twenty to thirty inches in the row; the freer runners the greater distance. The first runners are turned into the row and held in place with soil until they have struck root, generally about every six to eight inches in nearly a straight row, later all extra runners are kept cut off. There are different implements which are manufactured for this purpose, but I think a good sharp hoe in the hands of an active workman will be fully as satisfactory as the machines. Plants grown by either of these methods are claimed to remain healthy and fruitful for several seasons.

THE HALF MATTED ROW should be set about three and one-half feet apart and 18 to 24 inches in the row. The runners are all kept off until about the middle of summer, then allowed to root until row is about one foot wide, after this all runners should be cut off. This should give a fine show for fruit.

THE MATTED ROW is the system adopted by the greatest majority of fruit growers, although without doubt other methods would prove more profitable. The rows are set four to four and one-half feet apart and plants from twenty to thirty inches in the row. The runners are all allowed to root, running the cultivator always in the same direction and narrowing it up as required. At times, if the season happens to be favorable to plant growth, and the soil is rich, almost the entire surface will be covered with plants. This method might be allowable on poor soil where fewer plants would be grown or with varieties that make few plants ordinarily, but if Michel, Warfield or other heavy runners are allowed to grow in this manner they will prove very disappointing from the fact that there will be many blank or barren plants. Varieties of this type would do better in half matted row.

SETTING OUT. As to manner of setting the plants there are so many theories advanced which differ from mine that I feel rather backward about giving my method. But as it is very simple and requires no **special implement** to work with, using instead a **common spade** for opening the holes, and not requiring any very complicated movements in placing the plants in the soil, I will give what I consider the easiest as well as the best method. I am well aware that some **good authorities** condemn the use of the spade for this purpose, but it is, and has been used in this community—which is one of the greatest strawberry sections of the state—for the last thirty years or more, and I do not think any one can show a more evenly perfect stand than we have in this region. I can show blocks of a number of acres with scarcely a plant missing. The first operation is the opening of the holes which is done just ahead of the setting, not leaving them to dry out. In doing this the operator proceeds along the row, thrusting the spade in the center of the mark already laid out, spacing equal distances according to methods chosen, quite close if to be grown in hills and farther if for matted row.

This should be nearly to the depth of the spade and if the soil is properly prepared this will not require much effort, but if the soil should be very solid it will require some pressure of the foot to sink it to the proper depth.

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The spade should be given a **slight** motion to right and then to left; when withdrawn if the conditions are right you will have a V shaped opening which will readily receive the roots of the plant. Care should be taken not to **weave** the spade back and forth too much as this tends to open too wide a space at the bottom of hole, making it hard to close properly and leaving a chance for air space, causing plants to dry out and die.

The greatest pains should be taken in getting the plants into the soil and here is where you should place your most careful workmen; or better still, do this part yourself, if possible. Have the plants set in a shallow basket or other receptacle, with the roots moistened—if the roots are very long they should be cut back to about three inches. The plant should be held by the upper part of the crown and placed in the spade opening at about the same depth it grew, which should bring the crown even with the surface; now let the operator press the soil firmly against the plant with a good, strong pressure of the foot, first on one side and then on the other, being careful to see that the opening is entirely closed that air may not enter and dry out the roots.

CULTIVATION. As soon after setting as practicable the surface soil should be stirred very shallow, being careful not to disturb the roots of the plants, also not to cover up the crowns or heart of the plant, the latter will cause the plants to die, especially in damp weather, by rotting or smothering the crown. This early cultivation is essential for several reasons: first, to be sure that all the openings near the plant are filled, also to preserve moisture if the weather is dry by arresting evaporation through capillary attraction. This shallow cultivation should be kept up through the season, never allowing the surface to crust. There are a great many makes of cultivators which will do this work all right. Generally we use a one-horse steel frame with twelve or fourteen straight teeth. This simply pulverises the surface and one can work very close to the plants, but it is necessary to do some hand work with hoe in order to loosen all the surface and keep down weeds. The latter is very important as one cannot successfully grow two crops on the ground at the same time.

The blossoms should be pinched out of all spring set plants as it is not advisable to let them ripen fruit the first season, as it weakens the growth of the plants and is liable to kill them outright.

All runners should be cut off until about the first of July, when, if matted row is wanted, the runners may be allowed to root until the desired row is obtained, after which all runners should be kept trimmed off.

MULCHING. As soon as the ground is frozen hard, generally about Christmas in this latitude, the entire surface should be lightly covered with straw, wild hay or other litter, being particular to have it free from grass and weed seeds as possible.

As soon as growth commences in the spring this covering should be taken nearly or entirely off the plants, but may be left between the rows as a mulch to preserve moisture, also to keep the fruit clean at picking time. Where there is plenty of snow for winter protection I do not consider mulching at all necessary, especially if grown in matted row.

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STRAWBERRIES

All strawberry blossoms are either staminate—also called perfect—or pistillate, generally called imperfect.

The imperfect blossoms, which are all marked (Imp.) in catalogue, should have a perfect variety, marked (Per.), set every third or fourth row to properly pollenate the blossoms of the imperfect sorts.

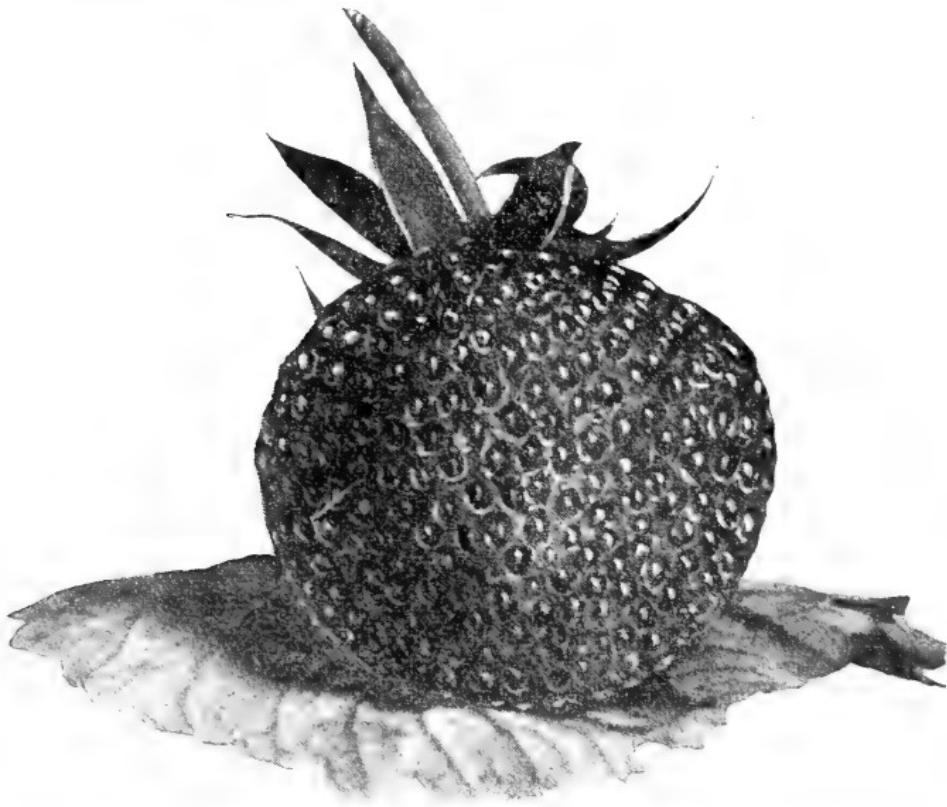
When the imperfect varieties are properly pollinated they are the most prolific and there is no reason for any prejudice against them. Success depends in a great measure in getting fine, healthy plants, **strictly pure** and true to name. This we know our plants to be.

If by mail add 25 cents per 100 for postage. At dozen rates post free. At thousand rates by express or freight.



SOME NEW SEEDLINGS

HOWARD NO. 2—(Imp.)—This is a seedling propagated by the late G. W. Howard, a strawberry specialist, whose experience I have noted in previous years. His son, Edgar, has taken up the work and gives me the following description:



THE HOWARD NUMBER TWO

"No. 2 originated in 1895, and has been grown with marked success ever since. It is one of nine seedlings my father selected from about one thousand taken from a bed where several standard varieties had been plowed under.

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"Many of the collection were good, but knowing the country to be already flooded with moderately good varieties he decided to save only those peculiar to themselves and worthy of trial by any fruit grower.

"This variety is pistillate, of superior quality, season with Bederwood, very uniform in size and shape and will yield more on our soil than any of the standard sorts we are growing. The berry is a ready seller, being bright in appearance and nearly as dark red as Warfield. It is a very dry and firm berry making an excellent shipper and berries will remain on vines a long time after ripening without rotting. In proof of this in the season of 1902 we marked several stems of ripe berries and in spite of wet season they remained in fair condition nine days, even then the stems drying up and withering before the berries were too soft to ship. It is also a good plant maker of strong and healthy growth. In fact everybody who has seen it in fruit says it is superior to any of the twenty-eight new and standard old varieties tested beside it.

"We have grown it successfully on heavy sand and clay soil with ordinary field culture and have shipped it with selected Senator Dunlap and sold at same price. It holds up well in size, the last berries to ripen being nearly as large as the first and in my estimation it is the best pistillate variety of its season."

EDGAR HOWARD.

I have watched the No. 2 for past three or four seasons as grown at the home of Mr. Howard and think I am safe in saying that nothing else of its season (second early) equalled it in appearance or productiveness, and they have been testing nearly every new sort introduced in recent years. I would recommend a trial of this new seedling and have placed the price low and without any restrictions. Dozen, \$1.00; hundred, \$4.00.

NINETY-SIX.—(Per).—This staminate variety is also one of the nine seedlings selected by Mr. Howard in 1895. Its season is about with Sample and will yield as much as most late sorts. Berries are very large and solid and of glossy red color, vines are large, strong and thrifty, being a good plant maker. While I have not been so well pleased with this as with No. 2, yet I think it will be a desirable sort for a late berry. Dozen, \$1.00; hundred, \$3.50.

Edwardsville, Floyd Co., Ind., Feb. 16, 1903.
C. E. WHITTEN, Bridgman, Mich.

Dear Sir:—I neglected writing to you last year which I ought not to have done, so I will write now. I received the plants I bought of you in good shape and set them out the next day after I received them and they all grew finely. I have the best patch of strawberries in the neighborhood, in fact, it is the best stand and the fullest rowed and thriftiest plants I ever have had. I have always had good plants from you. Have been in the berry business for about 30 years and I am well pleased with your mode of packing plants. Thanks for extras. I won't want any plants this year, but when I do I will purchase from you.

Yours truly, for business,

THOMAS HANGER.

Prairie City, Iowa, April 7, 1903.
Plants and vines received O. K. Thanks for prompt shipment. Plants were in fine shape and extra fine.

Yours, S. R. BEAR.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS THAT GROW.

EXTRA EARLY SORTS

LUTHER.—(Per.)—Or, August Luther, as some prefer to call it, was originated by Mr. A. Luther, of Missouri, and grown by him several seasons before it was offered for sale. The Ohio experiment station was first to call attention to it, giving the following report in 1897: "From A. Luther, perfect, unnamed seedling, plants vigorous and prolific, berries medium to large, conical, usually with long, slender point, light scarlet, flesh light red, of good quality, valuable because of earliness. Is far more prolific than Michel's Early and far larger. Earlier, larger and more prolific than Rio. It is regarded as the best early variety tested at the United States Agricultural Station."

M. Crawford says: "This is one of the most valuable early varieties we have ever tested. It was originated near Kansas City a number of years ago by Mr. August Luther, but was introduced only recently."

"The plant is a tough, slim grower with long, cord-like roots, a rampant runner, free from rust, and showing great vitality."

I have no hesitation in calling this the **best** early sort we have tested and as such would recommend it. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$2.50.

JOHNSON'S EARLY.—(Per.)—The originator says: "It ripens with Michel's Early, is as large as Lady Thompson, as firm as Hoffman, and as prolific as Crescent. It ripens all over at once and holds a good size."

It is grown largely for market in the south and seems to do best on warm, sandy soil. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$2.25.

EXCELSIOR.—(Per.)—An extra early berry. Has given us a good crop of berries. Berry is dark red, of good size, one of the best shippers. It is a good plant maker. Plant healthy, blossom perfect. It is claimed to be a seedling of the Wilson crossed with Hoffman. Originated in Arkansas. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$2.00.

MICHEL'S EARLY.—(Per.)—One of the earliest varieties. Resembles Crescent, but ripens several days earlier and is much firmer. Planted largely and gives the best of satisfaction as a market berry south. Not prolific enough for a standard market variety in the north. Good as a pollener. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$1.75.

CAMERON'S EARLY.—"I have the pleasure of growing an early seedling for the past two years that seems

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to outdo any early variety I ever saw. It will bloom at every warm spell during the winter and early spring; as soon as the last cold weather was over it was full of bloom and if cut down by frost would push out more buds, and when the last frost was over it was ready for business and full of bloom. The berries are large and fine and of fine flavor. I believe it is the earliest of all the strawberries for I cannot see how a berry could ripen earlier unless a frost proof variety is developed. It is almost as large as Bubach, healthy and a good grower; flowers perfect, and one of the most productive varieties, ripening large quantities of berries at one time. Cameron's Early are about gone when Clyde, Sample, and Tennessee Prolific commence to ripen; giving its full crop in advance of these varieties."—Originator's description.

I saw this variety in fruit last season and can not endorse all the originator says for it, as it seemed to be quite small and inferior in appearance. One reason, probably, was that the row was too heavily matted, as they are great runners. I do not recommend it. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$2.50.



SECOND EARLY VARIETIES

MONITOR.—(Per.)—"This magnificent berry, a product of Southwest Missouri, originated as a chance seedling in the orchard of Mr. Z. T. Russell on a plot that formerly contained Crescent, Captain Jack and Cumberland. It has all the productiveness of the most productive Crescent, the beautiful, vigorous foliage of the Capt. Jack and is very much larger and more firm than the Cumberland. It is a fine plant maker, the foliage being so luxuriant that the berries never suffer from the hot sunshine as does the Clyde at times. In size it is much larger than either of its supposed parents. It is a perfect flower, being unusually rich in pollen. It ripens with Crescent and just ahead of Bubach. It seems to do equally well on any soil except it does not require manure on ordinary land."

This variety fruited with me the past season under rather unfavorable conditions. They were allowed to mat too heavily as grown for plants, consequently were not as large as would have been otherwise; then too, heavy frosts in May cut the bloom so badly that the crop was largely "buttons." I think under ordinary fair conditions the variety will be a good market berry, as it is very bright and handsome appearing, although inclined to be a little soft. Dozen 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$3.00.

STAHELIN.—(Imp.)—A seedling found growing wild by one of our neighbors, F. C. Stahelin, who has watched it for several years, sending it to several of the Experiment Stations, whose reports have been very favorable. Mr. Stahelin first offered it for sale season of 1902 at \$8.00 per hundred.

The following is taken from New York Agricultural Experiment Station report for 1898: "Stahelin, (P)—Blossoms with Beder Wood. Plants vigorous and good plant makers. Fruit stem long and erect. Fruit medium or above, roundish conical, good scarlet color, moderately firm, quality good. Ranks second in productive

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ness among all the varieties fruited on station grounds in 1898 and first in the amount of early fruit produced. Recommended for trial for an early variety."

I fruited this last season, but owing to unfavorable conditions I do not care to say much for or against it, but have placed the price low enough that all can test it for themselves. Dozen, 25 cents; hundred, \$1.00.

SUTHERLAND.—(Imp.)—Originated by Eugene Sutherland, of New York, who gives this description of it:

"It is a new seedling berry originated by me from the Bubach and I have cultivated it for the past five years. It is an early berry, strong, vigorous and healthy, and the greatest bearer I have ever seen. As a market berry and for home use it cannot be equalled, for its productiveness is almost beyond belief. The fruit is large, bright colored, of elegant flavor, and the Sutherland is bound to stand at the head of all other varieties as a money maker for growers. It has an imperfect blossom."

I fruited this variety the past season and picked some very fine berries, but it failed to hold up through the season and run quite small at close. Also seemed a little soft for distant market. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$3.00.

BEDER WOOD.—(Per.)—This is generally conceded to be one of the very best early varieties for home use or near market. It is a splendid grower, making a large number of strong runners. It has a perfect blossom and is immensely productive. Fruit of good size, light red, medium firmness and good quality. One of the best to plant with early blooming pistillate varieties.

I feel that we have not said enough in favor of this variety and that it has been neglected in our desire for something new. It certainly is a much better market berry than a lot of the newer sorts that are given lengthy descriptions and loudly praised. Its worst feature is its color which is a little too light. I would recommend it as a reliable sort for market purposes. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$2.26.

LOVETT.—(Per.)—No person need hesitate to plant this variety for either home use or market, as it succeeds generally in any soil or locality. It is one of the tough, hardy varieties that will never disappoint the grower. It has a perfect blossom and bears heavily. The fruit is from medium to large size, conical, firm and of good color and quality. One of the best to use as a pollenizer for pistillate sorts. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$2.00.

CRESCENT.—(Imp.)—This is a very prolific berry, bearing profusely even under neglect. In growth it is very vigorous and hardy, and produces better if the vines are not allowed to mat. They should be thinned even if the hoe has to be used. Fruit colors on all sides at once. A great cropper; early. This has been rightly termed the lazy man's berry as it seems able to thrive under neglect although it readily responds to better treatment. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$2.00.

WARFIELD.—(Imp.)—It is not immensely large, but its great beauty, firmness, earliness, good flavor, productiveness and vigor, combined with good size, make it exceedingly popular. Ripens with Crescent and is superseding that variety for a reliable market berry.

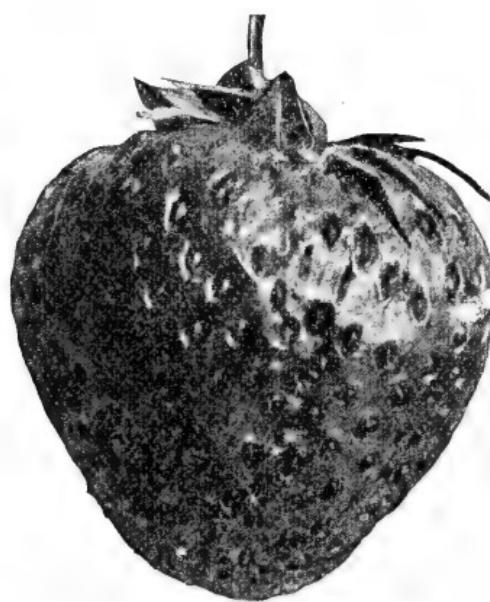
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Without doubt there is more of this variety grown each year than of any other. Its popularity seems to be universal. It is a good plant maker and we hold the price low on that account.

I think Warfield with Senator Dunlap as a pollenizer make a team that is hard to beat and would stake my reputation as a strawberry grower on these varieties for profit. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$2.00.

SENATOR DUNLAP.—(Per.)—This is a new variety introduced by M. Crawford two years ago, and is certainly a great acquisition to the list of standard sorts.



SENATOR DUNLAP

I think this might well be called a perfect flowered Warfield as their habit of growth are almost identical and the fruit is quite similar in appearance. It is a very free runner which becomes a fault on moist, rich soil unless the plants are kept thinned out. The introducer says: "We have the greatest confidence in this variety, and believe that it will in the near future take its place among the most prominent standard kinds. In plant is almost perfect in its way. We have several times called attention to its toughness and ability to endure hardship. It is small, slim, very deep-rooted, and as great a runner as the Warfield. This winter we detect little rust. With us it has always proven very productive. The fruit is generally large, never of the largest size, however; is conical in form, regular, never misshapen, bright or slightly dark red, very glossy, firm, a splendid keeper and shipper, most excellent in quality, and one of the best canning berries we have ever known. In wet seasons and when too ripe the fruit is inclined to become "salvy" in texture. Its season is second early and it bears a long time."

The above was my last year's description and after fruiting it again another season I feel that we have not praised it enough. We hear nothing but good words for it wherever grown. It seems to meet the wants of a great many as a strong and thrifty growing, hardy, perfect flowered sort to use as a pollenizer for War-

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field or other pistillate sorts of its type. Its one failing is in setting too many plants, if unrestricted on strong soil, and this must be guarded against if best results are desired. I would again urge all to try it. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$2.50.

SPLENDID.—(Per.)—Originated at Sterling, Illinois. Plant a vigorous grower, equal to Warfield in this respect. Blossoms perfect. Berries are borne on tall fruit stalks and are large, firm, and of fine color. Ripens evenly all over, globular, very productive. Few if any blanks. No mistake can be made in using this variety to pollenate Warfield, Crescent and other pistillates. Early to midseason. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$2.50.



MIDSEASON TO LATER VARIETIES

BUBACH.—(Imp.)—Fruit large and handsome, roundish, conical, bright scarlet, moderately firm, of fair quality. Plant a strong grower with large, healthy foliage and very productive. Succeeds on light soil or heavy soil. Desirable for home use or near market. One of the best. Season early to medium. This is an old standby and is deservedly popular. In plant growth it is vigorous, but does not throw out excess of runners, hence it is best grown in hedge or half-matted row. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$3.25.

BISMARCK.—(Per.)—A seedling of Bubach and Van Deman, originated in Arkansas. It is sometimes spoken of as a "perfect blossomed Bubach." It is as good a grower as the Bubach, and much resembles it in plant. The fruit is large, obtuse, conical, never misshapen, firm, very light red, and there are no green tips. It is of better quality, greater firmness, rounder form and lighter color than Bubach, slightly earlier and bears a long time. Some people consider it more productive than Bubach, but we do not believe it is ordinarily. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$3.00.

BISEL.—(Imp.)—This is another seedling of Wilson, originated with D. Bisel, of Illinois, 1887. Plant healthy, vigorous grower, its heavy foliage protecting the blossom from frost. Makes plants abundantly, having fine, long-matted roots, enabling it to withstand severe drouths without injury. The fruit is very large and firm. Color a deep glossy red, with a double calyx, very productive.

I feel that the Bisel is being neglected for other sorts not as good and would urge my patrons to give this sort a trial. Pollenate with Lovett or Senator Dunlap and watch the results, which I venture to predict will please you. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$2.50.

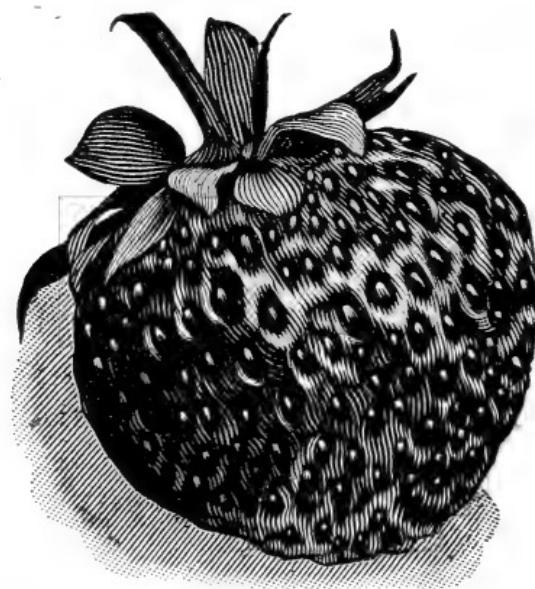
BARTON.—(Imp.)—A good standard sort, but has been overlooked by some. One of the very best for field crops, a splendid grower and a heavy yielder of large size, good color and highly flavored berries. You can depend on it every time. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$2.50.

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BENNETT.—(Imp.)—Midseason. Fruit medium to large, bright red, firm, ordinary quality; good grower and productive. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$3.00.

CLYDE.—(Per.)—This variety has been credited with very large yields, but in many localities it is falling into disfavor because of its scant foliage—not enough to shade the berries from the hot sun. It is a good variety to try, and if it succeeds on your soil no



CLYDE

other will equal it in productiveness. The color of the berries is not very good, but immense productiveness of very large berries hold its place among the standards. Neither drouth nor cold affects the plant. It makes but few runners, but plants are very large. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$3.00.

CHALLENGE.—(Per.)—I am obliged to copy from the introducer's catalogue my description of this variety.

"The Challenge was originated at Breckenridge, Missouri, about nine years ago by Mr. J. R. Peck. We have fruited it three years and found only one defect. Late in the season with us some specimens have the end cleft. This tendency does not manifest itself early in the season when the very largest specimens are perfected. It appears to be a local characteristic as Mr. Peck has never noticed it. The plant is very large, healthy and a fair runner. After bearing, however, it scarcely sends out any runners. As a bearer we believe it will equal Parker Earle, Haverland or any other of the famously productive varieties. The fruit is of immense size, fairly regular in form and never misshapen. In form it somewhat resembles the Parker Earle, but is almost as broad across the middle as it is long, is slightly flattened, has a neck and a rounded point. In color it is dark red, glossy and the color extends well into the fruit. The quality is excellent. But it is on the score of firmness and power to resist drouth that it will surpass the other large, productive market berries.

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Few varieties have been tried by drouth before introduction as the Challenge was at its home in Missouri last summer."—M. Crawford.

In a personal letter received from Mr. Crawford he mentions the Challenge as the most promising of recent introductions, and predicts a pleasant surprise for all those who will fruit it.

I have not fruited this variety, but have confidence in Mr. Crawford's statements and would urge a trial of the sort. Dozen, 35 cents; hundred, \$1.50.

DORNAN.—(Per.)—Introduced season of 1902 by Flansburg & Pierson as Uncle Jim, but later the State Horticultural Society changed the name to "Dornan" after the discoverer, J. F. Dornan, of Glenn, Michigan, who has fruited it for several seasons.

"The plant is large and healthy, a strong grower, making a good row of well-rooted stocky plants. The berries are very large, heart shape and uniform, beautiful and attractive. Flesh red when fully ripe, an excellent canner and a most desirable shipper. The variety has a perfect blossom and is wonderfully productive. Mr. Dornan states that it will stand up and pick for from four to five weeks and produce twice as many cases per acre as any other variety. Season medium to late. We wish to say we have grown and tested over 200 named varieties besides other hundreds of unnamed seedlings, and we consider the Uncle Jim the finest of them all."—Introducer.

This variety seems destined to very nearly come to the introducer's claims. It is very heavy and stocky growing plant and fine appearing berry. I would urge all wanting something extra in the strawberry line to try this. Dozen, 25 cents; hundred, 75 cents; thousand \$4.00.

DOWNING'S BRIDE.—(Imp.)—This variety was sent out by M. Crawford several years ago who still claims it to be "one of the best." I was somewhat disappointed in its behavior this summer, but the season was very unfavorable and lots of our standard and well tested sorts failed. My rows were on very low ground and with the extremely rainy season they were nearly drowned out, and also showed some rust. It is very dark, glossy red color, somewhat resembling the old Jacunda. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$2.50.

GLEN MARY.—(Per.)—"While this is a staminate, it is not suitable for pollener for pistillates; it has but very little pollen. I think it would be advisable to plant a staminate with it. It is healthy, strong foliage; large, medium to late in season, mediumly productive of nice colored, nice shape and nice shipping berries. It is a good one, that is all. I don't think it belongs at the head of the list where a great many put it."

This variety is very popular in some sections. While it seems to be unsatisfactory in others. My experience has been that the larger berries were apt to be ill-shaped and often split through the center, making a poor appearance in market; however, they are firm and of good color. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$3.00.

GREENVILLE.—(Imp.)—Considered by many an improvement on Bubach, especially in point of firmness and vigor of plants, having also a fine color. Has been

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favorably reported from nearly every experimenter in small fruits in the country. A fine variety. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$2.50.

HAVERLAND.—(Imp.)—This is one of the best early market sorts and seems to do well in all sections. It makes a thrifty plant growth. Berries are large and of a peculiar longish shape, though very regular and even, holding out well to the end of the season. The color is rather light red which might be considered a fault by some, but they make such a handsome appearance in box or basket that they nearly all sell for top price in market. About the only weak point I have discovered in the Haverland is that the fruit stems are tall and unable to stand up under the weight of fruit as it ripens, consequently they should be mulched with straw to keep them from the dirt; this peculiarity of growth makes fine picking as the berries lay out in sight requiring no movement of the vines to find them. Another good point in their favor is their ability to withstand frost at blooming time, often bearing a full crop of perfect fruit when other sorts are badly damaged. There is such a demand for plants of this variety that the supply nearly always fails. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$3.00.

KLONDIKE.—(Cloud's.)—(Per.)—There seems to be two Klondikes, one of which originated in the east and one (Cloud's) from Louisiana, which is the sort I have been growing. This variety is considered a money making early berry at its home in the south, but so far has proven rather disappointing here at the north, inasmuch as the berries are quite scattering, lots of vines for little fruit.

The above was my last season's description and after another season I can see no reason for changing it very much as it seems a very shy bearer here. The fruit is good appearing and very firm. Dozen 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$3.00.

MARIE.—(Imp.)—“Beyond doubt the most prolific and profitable berry in existence to-day. In yield we will put it up against any new or old variety. In point of beauty and general appearance when placed on sale it has no equal. It was grown from seed of Crescent fertilized with Cumberland in 1892. As a seedling it showed great promise. We planted for field culture as soon as sufficient number of plants were obtained and as yet have failed to detect any weak points in either fruit or plant of this grand variety. The plants are good growers, making plenty of runners for a good crop and show no signs of disease. The blossom is imperfect; season same as Bubach and Haverland. Equally as large as Bubach, Glen Mary or Brandywine, and yielding with any variety in our 40-acre fruit plantation, besides it is the most attractive in appearance when picked and ready for market of any in our entire collection. The berries are round as a ball, dark crimson in color; flesh dark and quality first class, holding up in size to the very last picking.”—Introducer.

This variety I have not fruited. Plants look fine and healthy. Dozen, 25 cents; hundred, 75 cents.

MILLER.—(Per.)—The veteran grower, Mathew Crawford, says: “I consider that the Miller is either the best variety in existance or one of the best. It has fruited here twice and not a single weakness that I have discovered. The plant is as large as the Nick Ohmer or Marshall, perfectly healthy, has a perfect blos-

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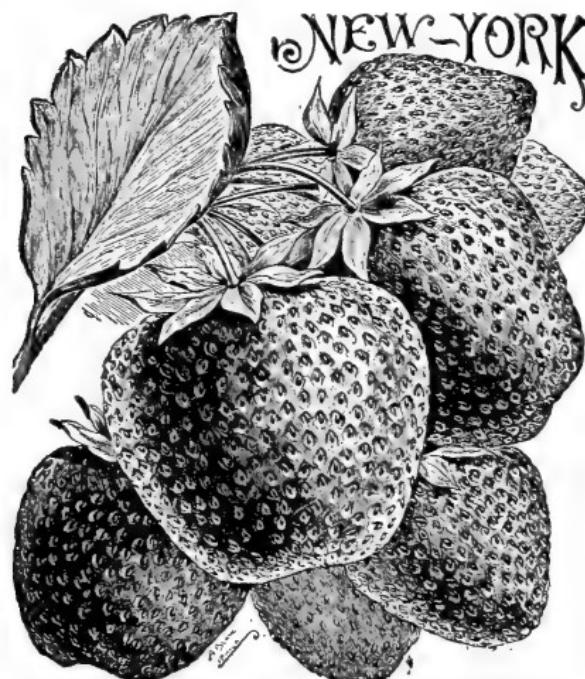
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som, and continues to blossom until after some of the fruit ripens. It sends out an abundance of strong runners, is wonderfully productive, and ripens every berry under favorable conditions." The fruit is very large, roundish, conical in form, and of a bright glossy red color. It ripens all over, light red at first, getting darker until fully ripe. The coloring extends but a short distance from the surface, the flesh being cream or light salmon. The quality is so good that no person is likely to find fault with it. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$3.50.

MARSHALL.—(Per.)—The following is what the originator says: "Three thousand baskets of berries picked on one-third of an acre last year. The berries are very large size, fourteen filled a basket. Color, very dark crimson throughout; fine flavor and fine grain, and good keeper, which commends it for garden or market purposes, blossom perfect."

The plant is a vigorous, healthy grower. I consider it the best in quality of any of the large varieties, and can heartily recommend it to anyone wanting a large showy berry of fine quality for either market or home use. While we have a fair supply of this sort we anticipate such a demand for them that our stock will likely be exhausted early. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 60 cents; thousand, \$3.50.

NEW YORK.—(Per.)—In 1898 Mr. W. F. Allen offered \$100 for a variety that would produce as much fruit of as large size and good quality as the Glen



Mary. It was captured by a New York lady with a seedling of Bubach and Jessie, which Mr. Allen named New York. The plant is very large and makes comparatively few runners. The fruit is very large, of regular form, conical; dark scarlet, changing to crimson when fully ripe; colors all over at once, with no green tips. The season is medium. In his fall cata-

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logue for 1900, Mr. Allen says: "In productiveness it is hard to believe it has an equal. My father the past season fruited two rows of New York about fifteen rods long, which he marketed in our local market, and which paid him more clear money than his best acre of our old standard varieties."

This is another variety we would recommend to those who wish berries of large size and fine quality and are willing to give it good treatment. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 60 cents; thousand, \$3.50.

NICK OHMEE.—(Per.)—"This variety is no longer an experiment. We fruited about half an acre this season and in our field of more than 60 acres it was one of the very best in size, color and firmness. The plant is faultless, a strong grower and makes fruit stems very large that hold the fruit well up from the ground, it therefore does not need mulching. When perfectly ripe it is of a beautiful carmine color and when packed in crates it is very attractive. An excellent shipper and will surely suit the fancy trade. Berries run in size from large to the very largest and will always demand a high price when fancy stock is desired. The flavor is delicious."—Harrison.

Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$2.75

PARSON'S BEAUTY.—(Per.)—Discovered in Maryland ten years ago, it became very popular in its own neighborhood, and was introduced two years ago. We believe it has the characteristics of a popular market berry. The plant is very large—about the size of the Glen Mary—makes plants freely; is free from disease of every kind; and is probably not excelled in productiveness by any other variety on the market. The fruit is very large and showy; bright red all over, with no white tips; resembling the old Wilson in color and firmness; often corrugated, but not otherwise misshapen, and quite tart. The season is medium. The introducer, in 1899, picked 8,000 quarts from an acre before prices got too low to justify shipping, and then left fully 2,000 quarts on the plants. This variety will certainly be a money maker unless the signs fail. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$3.00.

POCOMOKE.—(Per.)—The originator says: "Originated near Pocomoke river; was found growing where there had been some Wilson and Sharpless strawberries dumped, and is supposed to be a seedling of the old Wilson crossed by the Sharpless. The berry is round, conical and resembles the old Wilson, but is much larger. One of the best varieties in existence, not only for its enormous productiveness, but on account of its beauty, adaptability to all soils, its foliage enduring the dry, hot weather (which quality is rare with some varieties), its large size, its deep red color, its firmness, its high flavor. The plant is a strong, robust grower, with deep roots and lots of them, perfect blossoms and is an enormous yielder of large red berries. It ripens evenly and is one of the best shippers yet introduced."

I fruited this last season and was much pleased with it. In plant growth it is as near perfection as any we have; the vines are thrifty growers and remain bright throughout the season. The berries are of good size and have a toughness about them that makes them excellent shippers. I can recommend it for a distant market. Dozen, 20 cents. hundred, 60 cents; thousand, \$3.00.

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SEAFORD.—(Imp.)—A new variety from Delaware exhibiting such fine qualities that it is bound to become popular. It excels the Bubach, which it equals in size and quality; is far more productive and sufficiently firm for market. It is deep, glossy crimson, quality good. The plant is exceptionally vigorous, with foliage that endures the hot sun to a wonderful degree.

I feel sure that this variety has been neglected and that if it was better known it would take the place of some that are more highly lauded. It really is a fine sort for either home use or market and I would urge a trial of it. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$3.00.

SHARPLESS.—(Per.)—An old standard variety, one of the very largest when planted on strong, rich, moist soil, one would be surprised at the fine specimens it will produce, but this variety will do fairly well in lighter soils, but not as well as a variety like Tennessee Prolific on poor soils. The berry when not fully ripe is a little white at the tip. There have been numerous varieties of this type put on in the past few years with the claim that it ripens all over, and for this reason only, they were superior to Sharpless, but I fear that they have missed it as we find when we come down to actual facts that there are but few of this type that will surpass it.

Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$2.50.

TENNESSEE PROLIFIC.—(Per.)—The plants show as fine as one could ask for. It is large, good color, productive, of good shape, free from rust and will surely rank among the best in the strawberry list. This is a berry that everybody wants. It is a seedling of Sharpless and Crescent, showing the parentage of both. The fruit is large, handsome and as productive as Haverland.

Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$2.75.

UNCLE SAM.—(Per.)—This new seedling berry originated in Ohio, and is a promising sort. The introducer's description is as follows: "Large to very large, will average larger than Bubach; ripens with the Bubach, but has a much longer season, a perfect bloom and is much more prolific. Have picked Uncle Sam berries as early as May 22 and on July 5, of the same year, picked berries one and one-half inches in diameter. There are no green ends, buttons or nubbins on first year's fruiting. Color red, quality delicious, foliage strong and vigorous; berries of Uncle Sam can be picked two weeks after most other berries are gone."

I have not seen this in fruit, but it is a good grower and free runner. I would advise a test of this variety. Dozen, 25 cents; hundred, 75 cents.

WILLIAM BELT.—(Per.)—Heavy, stocky plant, surpassing Sharpless. Perfect bloom, very large stamens. Medium to very productive, of large to very large, bright, deep scarlet berries with yellow seeds. Largest berries flattened and coxcombed, the medium large ones flat-conical. Flesh deep pink, very firm, rich, sweet and highly flavored; a superb berry for family or fancy market. One of the few great strawberries that thrive on any but light, thin soil.

I was so well pleased with this variety this season when picking that I wish to call especial attention to

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its good qualities and give below description copied from another catalogue:

"WM. BELT.—(Per.)—This variety has done extremely well the past season. In fact it is improving each season, showing but little rust, of large size, with some of the largest specimens, a little flattened or cox-combed, very attractive when picked. It is of good quality and will sell well in a fancy market. In our opinion it is one of the very best for the amateur fruit grower. It is more nearly perfect in shape, far better in quality, and a better grower than the Bubach. In color it is perfect."

Try it. You will be pleased. Take my word for it. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$3.00.



LATE TO VERY LATE

AROMA.—(Per.)—I shall head the list of late varieties with this sort as I think all things considered it is entitled to the front rank. In last year's catalogue the printer made my description appear ridiculous by prefixing the word "Fruit" to the name Aroma. This was simply a typographical error, but was not discovered in time for correction. In plant growth this variety is near perfection, being of good, bright color and very healthy foliage. Have never seen it rust on my place. While fruit is quite similar to Gandy, the growth is very different, making fewer plants and stronger ones. The berries are large to very large, and hold up well to end of season.

It has been claimed to produce twice as much fruit as Gandy, but I would hardly think it probable, where both were grown under same conditions. The quality of fruit is good, the color of berry is against it where dark colored fruit is the standard of excellence, as it is more like Gandy, inclined to be light. I can personally recommend this sort to any one wanting a late market berry. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$3.00.

BRANDYWINE.—(Per.)—This has proved so satisfactory with all who have grown it that it is consequently in large demand. It is comparatively new and of great value by reason of its productiveness, large size, beauty and good quality, which renders it especially desirable for the home garden. The berries are large roundish conical, regular and uniform, bright, glossy crimson, very handsome, firm and solid, excellent in quality, with fine aromatic flavor. The berries color all over evenly and retain a good size to the last, ripening in succession and every berry maturing fully. Plant is remarkably vigorous, hardy, and exceedingly productive, and its foliage is large, clean and healthy. The amateur will delight in such a superb variety, which with his good soil and careful culture, will give him magnificent returns. Midseason to late. It is also an excellent pollener for midseason to late pistillates. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$3.00.

ENHANCE.—(Per.)—Where it succeeds this will prove a valuable market berry for shipment. Plant is vigorous, a good grower and productive. Fruit large,

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rather irregular, dark crimson color, firm, quality good, slightly acid. It is said to be a cross between Sharpless and Windsor Chief, but resembles neither of them. It possesses the necessary qualifications for a profitable market berry. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$2.50.

GANDY.—(Per.)—This is one of the leading late varieties with fruit growers all over the country. The plant is a strong grower, fruit is large and firm, but does not yield as heavy as some; requires strong soil and fertilizers to do its best, but being very late is very profitable on that account. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$2.75.

LESTER LOVETT.—This sort was sent out by J. T. Lovett with great claims, especially as a late berry, being ten days later than Gandy. Also claimed that the foliage and plant growth was mammoth, standing a foot high and with leaves twelve inches across. I have never seen any that grew more than ordinary, in fact it would be hard to tell the difference between these and Gandy if grown side by side. Perhaps our location is not favorable, but from my personal experience I would advise a **moderate** trial, before setting largely of this sort. Dozen, 25 cents; hundred, 75 cents; thousand, \$4.00.

KANSAS.—(Imp.)—This is the berry for which Allen of Maryland paid \$100 for twelve plants. He describes it as follows: "The Kansas originated in the state from which it takes it name. The plant is an extremely vigorous grower, as free from rust or disease of any kind as was ever grown. Its drouth-resisting qualities are surpassed by none. Its blossoms are pistillate. Its fruit is a brilliant crimson, not only on the surface but through and through. Time of ripening, medium late. It is quite productive, of fine medium to large berries that show up well in the baskets and attract the best buyers. The berry is firm enough to make a good commercial variety and as soon as its merits become known we shall expect to see it rank high among the standard market berries."

I have fruited this sort for the past three seasons, and while it is not a large berry it is very prolific and fruit is firm and of good color, rather sour for some who might prefer a sweet berry, but I consider a good market sort. It is somewhat of the Crescent type in manner of growth. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$2.50.

PARKER EARLE.—(Per.)—One of the leading strawberries. It has been tested over a wide range of country. Probably no other berry has received so many favorable and so few adverse reports. Flowers perfect, always setting perfect fruit. Its one failing is over-production. It sets more fruit than it can possibly ripen under ordinary treatment. It needs rich soil and high culture, when it will give satisfaction. Especially adapted to hill culture. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 60 cents; thousand, \$3.50.

ROUGH RIDER.—(Per.)—Lately introduced from New York, with great claims as a very late and profitable market berry. With us it does not come up to the required standard, as it is only moderately productive of medium sized berries. The plant is of good thrifty habit, but moderate runner. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 60 cents; thousand, \$3.50.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS THAT GROW.

C. E. WHITTEN'S NURSERIES

RIDGEWAY.—(Per.)—Plants large and stocky, makes a large number of strong healthy plants; leaf large, broad, heavy and dark green. Blossoms perfect, a good pollenizer for pistillate varieties, berry large, form nearly round, color crimson, firm, will stand shipping to distant market, quality good. Will command good prices. Same season as Gandy and much better cropper with me. We fruited a small block of this sort last season. Shipping the berries to Chicago where they attracted the attention of our commission merchant who claimed it was the finest strawberry he had seen on the market. The one defect I have found in them is the toughness of the stem making it hard to pick without slipping the calyx or hull. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$3.00.



SAMPLE.—(Imp.)—This I consider the best of the late sorts yet introduced. The halftone above showing a stem of green berries was taken from nature and at a time when most early sorts had finished ripening their fruit, while the Sample were just beginning to color; as I remember, there was only one fully ripe berry on the stem. This tends to show the lateness of the variety. This was not an exceptionally large cluster, but

STRAWBERRY PLANTS THAT GROW.

just a fair average as taken from a plot given ordinary field culture without any manuring or other special treatment.

The introducer says: "Large size and fine quality; quite firm; continues a long time in fruit. The berries are large to the last. For the marketmen it is the best strawberry ever grown. I have nothing in my grounds that will begin to fruit like it. It will yield as many berries as the Haverland and will average as large as the Bubach. Colors all over at once. A berry that will do that is the best one yet found. There is not a weak spot in it. Foliage perfect, fruit perfect. Needs no petting." The best **very late** berry I have and would recommend it as such to all wanting **extra late** variety.

The foregoing is description given last year and I feel justified in repeating it. This variety seems to give universal satisfaction and I would urge all to try it for a late sort. Our stock is not large and would suggest the advisability of placing your order early. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$3.00.

Premium Offers



WITH an order of \$1.50 at Catalog rates, I will include one year's subscription to "**The National Fruit Grower**" as advertised on cover page. It is one of the *best of its class*.

Or, with an order of \$10 or more at Catalog rates, you may add 10 per cent. in stock as a premium. Providing, however, that in either of these offers the amount shall be figured at catalog prices, and not where *special* prices are quoted.

Also please notice that if you wish to take advantage of either of these *premium offers* you must so state when sending in your order.

RASPBERRIES

Culture.—Any soil that will produce good field crops is suitable for raspberries. Pulverize the ground thoroughly and manure liberally. The red or sucker variety should be planted in rows six feet apart, with the plants four feet apart in the rows, requiring 2,400 plants per acre.

The cap varieties for field culture should be planted in rows seven feet apart with the plants three feet six inches apart in rows; requiring 1,725 plants per acre. In garden culture plant four feet apart each way.

Our customers will find our plants well rooted and first class in every particular. No root gall or other disease.

If to be sent by mail, add 10 cents per dozen; 40 cents per hundred; at thousand rates, by express or freight only.



RED OR SUCKER VARIETIES

EARLY KING.—This new variety is coming to the front rapidly. Among its many points of excellence are these: Extreme earliness, canes strong growing and hardy, never having winter killed since introduction. Very prolific bearer of large, firm and bright colored fruit. I would recommend it as best **early red raspberry**. Per dozen, 50 cents; hundred, \$1.50.

LOUDON.—This originated in Wisconsin and is a cross between Cuthbert and Turner. Its canes are strong and hardy and it is wonderfully productive. In addition to this it is of large size, good color and ex-



LOUDON

cellent quality. It is well spoken of in all reports where fully tested. Its wonderful vigor and hardiness, together with its productiveness and fine quality, make it very desirable for either home use or market fruit. Per dozen, 35 cents; hundred, \$1.25; thousand, \$10.00.

MILLER RED RASPBERRY.—The bush is a stout, healthy, vigorous grower, not quite so tall as the Cuthbert, rather more stocky and dwarfish. It is well calculated to hold up the immense crops of fruit with

STRAWBERRY PLANTS THAT GROW.

BRIDGMAN, • MICHIGAN, • U. • S. • A.

which it loads itself. The introducer claims: Extreme hardiness, as productive as any; one of the earliest to ripen; an excellent shipper; of good quality and attractive color. Dozen, 30 cents; hundred, 75 cents; thousand, \$5.00.

CUTHBERT or QUEEN OF THE MARKET.—A remarkably strong, hardy variety. Stands the northern winds and southern summers equal to any. Berry very large sometimes measuring three inches around; conical, rich crimson, very handsome, and so firm they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail in good condition. Flavor is rich, sweet and luscious. The leading market variety for main crop. Dozen, 25 cents; hundred, 75 cents; thousand, \$5.50.

THOMPSON'S EARLY PROLIFIC.—A seedling red raspberry originated by M. T. Thompson who claims it to be one of the extra early sorts. Dozen, 25 cents; hundred, 75 cents; thousand, \$5.00.



BLACK OR CAP VARIETIES

These are all Propagated from Tips.



CUMBERLAND.—(New.)—Description by the introducers: This new raspberry is placed upon the market after having been carefully tested for a period of years, and is now offered with the full assurance that it is the most profitable and desirable market variety yet known.

STRAWBERRY • PLANTS • THAT • GROW.

C. E. WHITTEN'S NURSERIES

because of its immense size, firmness and great productiveness, well entitling it to the designation of "the Business Black Cap." In hardness and productiveness it is unexcelled by any other variety. In size the fruit is simply enormous, far surpassing any other sort. The berries run seven-eights and fifteen-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, and are of such handsome appearance that their fruit sold for 10 cents per quart when other varieties were selling for 5 to 7 cents per quart. The quality is very similar and fully equal to Gregg, which has always been considered the finest of the blackcaps in this respect. In spite of its unusually large size the fruit is possessed of great firmness and is thus well adapted for standing long shipments. The season of ripening varies, of course, in different latitudes, and can best be designated with other varieties. It follows Palmer and Souhegan and precedes Gregg a short time making what we call a mid-season variety. The bush is exceedingly healthy and vigorous, throwing up stout, stocky canes well adapted for supporting their loads of large fruit. It has also shown itself remarkably free from that scourge of its family, anthracnose, it having been entirely unaffected by this disease, even when other varieties near by were suffering from it very badly." Dozen, 50 cents, hundred, \$1.75; thousand, \$15.

GREGG.—The leading late black cap and a popular market sort. Dozen, 35 cents; hundred, \$1.00; thousand, \$7.00.

CONRATH.—Resembles Gregg in many ways, but is much earlier and is firm, sweet and good—maintaining its large size to the last picking. The canes are of iron clad hardness, very prolific, and make a strong, healthy growth. It ripens early. Dozen, 35 cents; hundred, \$1.00; thousand, \$7.00.

KANSAS.—For a good second early blackcap there is nothing better than this. It possesses all the valuable attributes of a profitable market sort, and its large size and attractive appearance insures for it always a ready sale and good prices. The fruit is as large as the Gregg and with much less bloom, handsome, firm and of fine quality. Its canes are of strong growth, entirely hardy and prolific; with tough healthy, clean foliage. Its season is about second early—later than Souhegan, but much earlier than Gregg. By reason of its greater hardness, less bloom and ripening earlier, it is a great improvement upon Gregg. Dozen, 35 cents; hundred, \$1.00; thousand, \$7.00.



PURPLE CAP

CARDINAL.—This is a new variety of Shaffer type and is claimed to be superior to either Shaffer or Columbian, both in hardness of cane and productiveness. It originated in Kansas and the introducer claims it has stood a temperature of thirty-five degrees below zero without injury. It also withstands drouth and heat as well, holding its foliage, which is described as thick, short, broad and deeply wrinkled, dark green in color, until the severe cold of December. It is a very strong grower, with bright red bark and very few small thorns. It propagates from tip same as a blackcap. The berries large, dark red, firm as to texture, with an agreeable, pure, rich flavor which is brought to its highest perfection when canned or cooked in pies. Their season is rather late and they hold on well.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS THAT GROW.

BRIDGMAN, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

I fruited this variety the past season for the first and must say that I was disappointed in its behaviour. It is not as prolific as Columbian and not much different as to quality. It seems to partake a little more of the red raspberry type than either Shaffer or Columbian. This will meet the wants of those who object to the suckering of red varieties. Dozen, 35 cents; hundred, \$1.25; thousand, \$10.00.

HAYMAKER.—“The Haymaker is a purple cap, not so dark as Columbian or Shaffer, and much larger and firmer than either of those varieties, never crumbles, and stands up well for shipping. Sample crates have been shipped to distant points with entire satisfaction. It is a berry to grow for either home use or market. The originator has found it the most profitable berry ever raised for market, and has never yet been able to supply the local demand. So much of a favorite has the Haymaker become that local growers have said that it ruined the sale of other varieties. Very popular as a



canning berry. Many orders for berries for this purpose are placed a year in advance. One writer located near a canning factory has thus written: “If anyone about here had several acres of it in bearing he could dispose of the entire crop to good advantage to the canning factory.”

“We have had Haymaker on our own grounds fruiting for three seasons, and find it the most prolific of any variety ever grown. The past season we picked from one-fourth acre of one year plants 50 bushels of fruit which sold in the Dayton market from \$3.00 to \$3.75 per bushel. We advise each and everyone of our customers to try this valuable new sort.”—Introducer.

Dozen, 60 cents; hundred, \$2.00; thousand, \$17.50.

COLUMBIAN.—The Columbian is a new variety of the Shaffer type, of remarkable vigor and productivity. It is hardy and propagates from tips. Fruit very large, often an inch in diameter, shape somewhat conical, color dark red; bordering on purple; adheres firmly to the stem and will dry on the bush if not picked; seeds small and deeply imbedded in a rich, juicy pulp with a distinct flavor of its own, making it a most delicious table berry.

I consider it much better than Shaffer on account of its hardness and vigor of cane. Dozen, 35 cents; hundred, \$1.25; thousand, \$10.00.

Allenton, R. I., April 25, 1903.

C. E. WHITTEN, Bridgman, Mich.

Dear Sir:—My order of plants was received April 16th. The plants were in good condition, and I thank you for your promptness.

Sincerely, LORENZO FISK.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS THAT GROW.

BLACKBERRIES

Should be planted in rows six or seven feet apart and three to five feet in the rows. Keep the ground light and rich. Pinch the canes back when they have reached the height of from two to three feet.

If to be sent by mail add 15 cents per dozen or 50 cents per hundred for postage.

My plants are all healthy and free from disease.

ELDORADO.—I head the list with this variety as I think it is entitled to that distinction. It having proved to be the hardiest in cane of any of the larger berries that I have tested. It is free from **Orange Rust** or



ELDORADO

other disease, medium early in season, especially adapted to the home garden as it is large, juicy and of good flavor and without the hard core of some varieties. It will also sell well in market, as it is jet black and holds its color well. This is becoming a very popular sort and the supply of plants is limited, not nearly enough to supply the demand. Order early. Dozen, 35 cents; hundred, \$1.50; thousand, \$12.00.

EARLY KING.—An extra early blackberry, exceedingly hardy variety of great merit. Needs no winter protection, always producing large crops. Canes of a

BRIDGMAN, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

strong growth, as hardy as Snyder and very prolific. It is much larger than Early Harvest and its delicious sweetness renders it of special value for home use or market. It is also free from double bloom and other disease, and will go through hard spring frost in blossoming time without injury. Those who have tried this variety are well pleased. Dozen, 30 cents; hundred, \$1.25; thousand, \$10.00. Root cuttings—dozen, 35 cents; hundred, \$1.50; thousand, \$12.00.

SNYDER.—Very popular for the north and northwest on account of its extreme hardiness; wonderfully productive, size medium, fruit juicy and sweet, without the hard core of many sorts, canes remarkably strong and thrifty. Dozen, 30 cents; hundred, \$1.00; thousand, \$7.50.

KITTATINNY.—An old favorite once very popular, especially for the home garden, on account of its large, handsome berries and delicious flavor. It is still much in demand and is one of the best for table use, except at the far north, where it is not entirely hardy. The canes are of strong, erect growth and very productive under good culture; but, unfortunately, is very subject to the disease known as "orange rust"; berries extra large, long, jet black, glossy and of fine, rich quality without core. Midseason. Especially valuable for the home garden.

Our plants are free from rust or other disease. Dozen, 25 cents; hundred, 75 cents; thousand, \$5.00.

ERIE.—This is a hardy variety, a vigorous grower, and quite productive. Foliage clean and free from rust. Fruit large and of good quality. While this may not be quite so hardy as Snyder it does not winter kill with us. A very desirable sort for the home garden as fruit is of high quality. No hard core, rich and sweet. Dozen, 30 cents; hundred, \$1.00; thousand, \$9.00.

MINNEWASKI.—One of the largest. Very productive; fruit tender, without core; glossy black, with fine flavor. It is hardy and in every way valuable, either for market or home use. Dozen, 30 cents; hundred, \$1.00; thousand, \$9.00.

WILSON'S EARLY.—Of good size, very early, beautiful dark color, of sweet excellent flavor and very productive. Ripens the whole crop nearly together. Dozen, 25 cents; hundred, 75 cents; thousand, \$6.00.

EARLY HARVEST.—Is one of the earliest in cultivation; fruit medium size and fine quality; an enormous bearer. Dozen, 25 cents; hundred, 60 cents; thousand, \$5.00.



DEWBERRIES

Plant in rows six feet apart with plants three feet distant in the row. Keep the soil mellow and clean.

LUCRETIA.—The best variety. Large, jet black, melting, delicious. Earlier than Early Harvest blackberry and larger than Erie. Dozen, 35 cents; hundred, \$1.00; thousand, \$8.00.

STRAWBERRY ♡ PLANTS ♡ THAT ♡ GROW.

CURRANTS

A cool, moist location is best for this fruit, and for this reason succeeds admirably when planted by a stone wall or fence; being benefitted by partial shade. Plant in rows four feet apart, and the plants three feet apart in the rows. Keep the ground mellow and free from weeds and grass, using fertilizer copiously. Mulching is necessary for the best returns.

LONDON MARKET.—Of English origin. As compared with Victoria it is larger, more productive, much stronger grower, less infested with borers and retains its foliage until frost comes. It has produced twice the amount of fruit the Victoria did under same conditions; a very strong and upright grower. One year. Dozen, 60 cents; hundred, \$3.00.

VICTORIA.—Large, bright red; bunches extremely long, berries medium size, of excellent quality. Good erect grower. Very productive. Ripens late.

Two years. Dozen, 60 cents; hundred, \$3.00.



WILDER.—A remarkable variety, for which we predict great popularity, both for table and market. One of the strongest growers and most productive. Bunch and berries very large, bright, attractive red color, even

STRAWBERRY PLANTS THAT GROW.

BRIDGMAN, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

when dead ripe; hangs on bushes in fine condition for handling as late as any known variety. Compared with the celebrated Fays, is equal in size, with longer bunch, better in quality, with much less acidity; ripens at same time, continues on bush much longer; fully as prolific, in some trials largely outyielding it. Recommended by our Experimental Station as the best red currant.

One year. Dozen, 60 cents; hundred, \$3.50.



GRAPE VINES

The Grape is one of the easiest fruits to grow and should be in all collections. When once well established vines will continue in bearing a long time with very little care other than the cutting back of the extra growth which should be done in winter or very early spring (before sap starts to circulate). This pruning is essential to the healthy growth of the vine and its fruitfulness. My stock of vines is not large and prices are higher than usual in all parts of the country, so would advise placing orders early.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY.—(Black.)—This is not a chance seedling, but the result of carefully conducted experiments by the originator through successive crossings of the most promising varieties which he had produced or tested within the past thirty years. Some points of special merit in Campbell's Early are a very strong, vigorous, hardy vine, with thick, heavy, mildew-resisting foliage, and bearing abundant clusters; very large, compact and handsome. Berries large, often an inch or more in diameter; black, with light purple bloom; skin thin, but very tenacious; flesh firm, but tender, parting easily from its few and small seeds. Flavor rich, sweet, slightly vinous, free from foxiness, and as the seeds part readily, **they need never be swallowed.** Its season is very early—from 15th to last of August in Ohio—and its keeping qualities remarkable, having hung upon the vines sound and perfect for six weeks or more after ripening, with no tendency to fall off or shell from the stem.

I saw this sort in fruit this season and can vouch for all above points claimed and would add that bunches are generally shouldered, making very large and heavy bunch. I expect to set a quantity of Campbell for the coming season and would advise all wanting a fancy market grape to try this variety.

One year. Dozen, \$1.50; hundred, \$8.00.

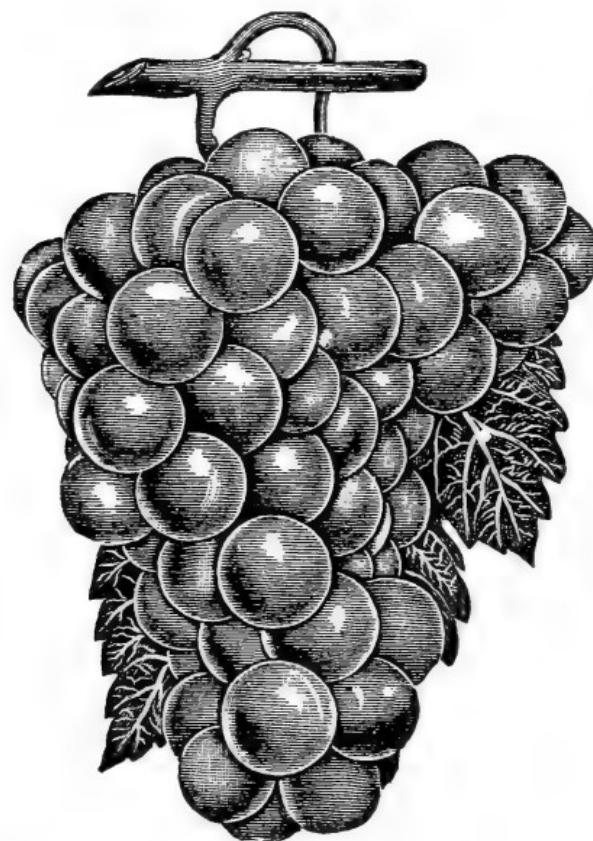
CONCORD.—A large, purplish black grape, ripening about the middle of September; vines remarkably vigorous and free from disease; the standard for productiveness and hardiness all over the country. One year, No. 1, per dozen, 60 cents; hundred, \$2.50; two year, No. 1, per dozen, 75 cents; hundred, \$3.50.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS THAT GROW.

C. E. WHITTEN'S NURSERIES

WORDEN.—A splendid, large grape of the Concord type, but earlier, larger in bunch and berry, and of a decidedly better quality; vine hardier than any old stanby and every way as healthy. A very popular sort, planted largely for market; next to Concord in number used. Fine one year plants, per dozen, 60 cents; hundred, \$3.00; two year, per dozen, 75 cents; hundred, \$4.00.

MOORE'S EARLY.—A black grape. Bunch large, berry round, quality better than the Concord; vine exceedingly hardy. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early crop, and more particularly adapts it for New England and the northern portion of the United States, maturing as it does ten days before the Hartford and twenty days before the Concord. No. 1, one year, per dozen, 75 cents; hundred, \$3.50; two year, dozen, \$1.00; hundred, \$4.50.



NIAGARA.—Vine hardy, an unusually strong grower; bunches very large and compact, sometimes shoudered; berries large or larger than the Concord; mostly round, light greenish white; semi-transparent, slightly amber in the sun, skin thick, but tough and does not crack; quality good; very little pulp, melting and sweet to the center. First class one year plants, dozen, 75 cents; hundred, \$3.50; two year, No. 1, dozen, \$1.00; hundred, \$4.50.

BRIGHTON.—(Red.)—Perhaps the best red grape in cultivation. Bunch large and compact, a strong grower and very productive; quality good. First class one year plants, dozen, 75 cents; hundred, \$3.50.

South Bend, Nebr., April 23, 1903.

C. E. WHITTEN, Bridgman, Mich.

Dear Sir:—The plants came Monday. They stood the long trip nicely.

Yours truly,

WALTER DEMING.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS THAT GROW.

BRIDGMAN, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Having had numerous inquiries for asparagus roots I have added these to our collection.

These are all good strong roots of two years' growth.

DONALD'S ELMIRA.—This fine, new variety produces thick, green stalks of the finest quality and has recently become very popular. It is also called Vick's Mammoth. This is undoubtedly the largest and best



asparagus grown. In size, color and yield it far surpasses any other variety in cultivation, while we find it to be less susceptible to disease than any other. No one should fail to try this valuable variety. One hundred, 75 cents.

PALMETTO.—A valuable new variety, and is being planted very largely. It is nearly twice the size of Conover, fully as early, and as productive. The flavor is excellent. Per hundred, 50 cents.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—The old standard and popular variety, a good producer; of large, quick growth and superb in quality. Hundred, 50 cents.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE.—A distinct variety of mammoth size, great yield, and superior quality; remarkable for the clear whiteness of its stalks, which retain their purity of color until several inches above the surface. Hundred, 75 cents.

Edelstein, April 27, 1903.

C. E. WHITTEN, Bridgman, Mich.

Dear Sir:—The strawberry plants you sent me were received in good condition and was well pleased with them. I think that they are as good as any plants I ever saw. I have them set out and with the exception of a few, all are growing nicely.
Yours respectfully,

E. U. NUSE.

R. F. D. No. 30.

Springfield, Vermont, April 21, 1903.

C. E. WHITTEN, Bridgman, Mich.

My bill of plants has been received in very good condition and is satisfactory. Thanks for attention shown to my order.

Yours truly, JUSTUS DARTT.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS THAT GROW.

C. E. WHITTEN'S NURSERIES

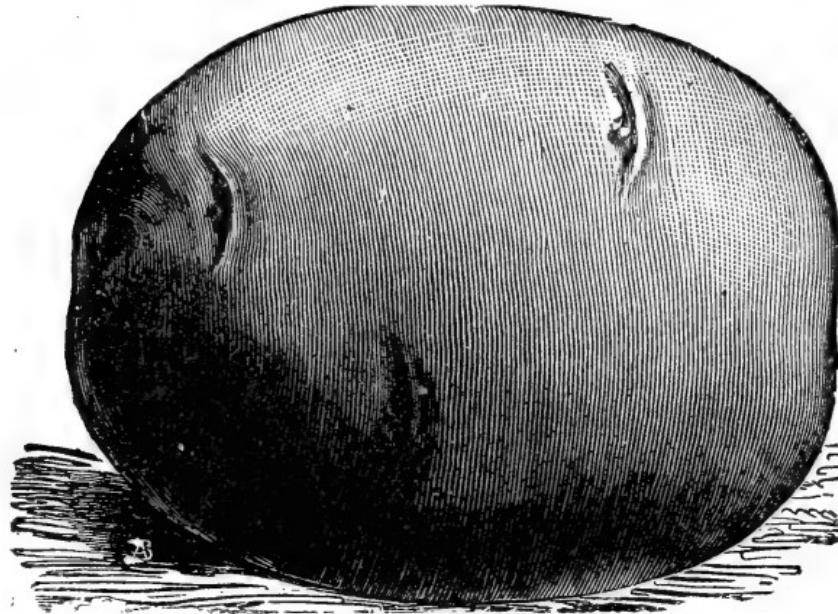
SEED POTATOES

KING OF MICHIGAN.—I grew this variety last year for the first and as the season was so very unfavorable I am not able to give much of a report as to their qualities.

The introducer says: "We believe it will prove one of the most popular medium-season varieties for the following reasons:

- "1. Because it is of the very highest quality.
- "2. Because it yields with very heaviest-cropping late sorts.
- "3. Because it is handsome.
- "4. Because it is new and not tainted with disease.
- "5. Because of its fine form and beautifully netted velvety skin it will outsell any other variety whatsoever."

The shape of the tuber is near perfection, being half long roundish, somewhat flattened and very smooth, with shallow eyes; color white; vine a very healthy grower of spreading habits. I have a limited stock of this sort which I offer at \$1.00 per bushel.



RURAL NEW YORKER NO. 2.—This variety is too well known to require much in the way of description. One of the late E. S. Carman's seedlings. It is probably one of the heaviest yielders grown and is the standard of excellence as a shipping or market sort. Its season is late and it is an excellent keeper. I have a large stock of these and will make price low. 90 cents per bushel.

East Creek, N. Y., April 28, 1903.

C. E. WHITTEN, Bridgman, Mich.

Dear Sir:—Plants reached me in first class condition. All were alive and growing nicely right in the package.

They were a splendid lot of plants. Thanks for your promptness and dispatch. Yours truly,

EDWIN P. SMITH.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS THAT GROW.

BRIDGMAN, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

HOW TO SPRAY, WHEN TO SPRAY AND WHAT PUMPS TO USE

It is a generally conceded fact that the fruit grower must spray his trees, plants and vines, if he would be successful. There are a great many makes of sprayers on the market, some very simple of operation, but effective in result. In this class I would place the Deming machines and I have made arrangements with the manufacturers whereby I can offer the different makes of their machines at a "Special Cash Price" (see enclosed circular). For general work I would suggest the barrel sprayer, Fig. 645. While the Knapsack outfit, Fig. 675, is thorough practical and for small growers or gardeners is sufficient. The spraying calendar and formulas in enclosed folder may be depended upon as strictly reliable. I shall be very glad to assist any of my patrons who may desire to purchase an outfit at very lowest prices.

Let me serve you.

C. E. WHITTEN.

Metropolis, Ill., Feb. 26, 1903.

C. E. WHITTEN, Bridgman, Mich.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed find my order for plants. If you don't have strawberry plants named I had rather not have substitutes, as I have several kinds and want plants named to propagate from. I ordered plants from you two years ago and they were the only ones I ever received true to name, and they were fine plants.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. OCIE BROWN.

Eau Claire, Wis., April 10, 1903.

C. E. WHITTEN, Bridgman, Mich.

Dear Sir:—Received the strawberry plants to-day. I had the ground all ready so I opened the crate and set them out. They were in fine condition, never saw better.

C. E. BRUCE.

Victoria, B. C., April 18, 1903.

C. E. WHITTEN, Bridgman, Mich.

Dear Sir:—The box containing plants has arrived in good order and I am well satisfied with them. Your having substituted "Luther" for "Johnson's Early" I presume was on account of not having them. Thanks for "Michigan" fine plants.

Yours truly, E. W. BROLE.

Silver Lake, Wis., May 7, 1903.

C. E. WHITTEN, Bridgman, Mich.

Dear Sir:—My order for 300 strawberry plants arrived in fine condition. They were the best looking strawberry plants that I ever received. You may expect my future orders.

Yours respectfully, GEORGE PIERCE.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS THAT GROW.

PRICE LIST

Strawberry Plants for 1904

If by mail add 25c per 100 for postage. At dozen rates postage free. At thousand rates by freight or express. Fifty and five hundred at hundred and thousand rates.

Variety.	Doz.	100	1,000
Aroma	\$0.20	\$0.50	\$ 3.00
Bennett	.20	.50	3.00
Bubach	.20	.50	3.25
Barton's Eclipse	.20	.50	2.50
Bismark	.20	.50	3.00
Beder Wood	.20	.50	2.25
Bisel	.20	.50	2.75
Brandywine	.20	.50	3.00
Challenge	.35	1.50	
Clyde	.20	.50	3.00
Crescent	.20	.50	2.00
Cameron's Early	.20	.50	2.50
Downing's Bride	.20	.50	2.50
Dornan (Uncle Jim)	.25	.60	4.00
Excelsior	.20	.50	2.00
Enhance	.20	.50	2.50
Glen Mary	.20	.50	3.00
Gandy	.20	.50	2.75
Greenville	.20	.50	2.50
Haverland	.20	.50	3.00
Johnson's Early	.20	.50	2.25
Kansas	.20	.50	2.75
Klondike	.20	.50	3.00
Lester Lovett	.25	.75	4.00
Lovett	.20	.50	2.00
Luther	.20	.50	2.50
Marie	.25	.75	
Miller	.25	.60	3.50
Monitor	.20	.50	3.00
Marshall	.25	.60	3.50
Michel's Early	.20	.50	1.75
New York	.25	.60	3.50
Nic Ohmer	.20	.50	2.75
Parson's Beauty	.20	.50	3.00
Pocomoke	.20	.50	3.00
Parker Earle	.25	.60	3.50
Rough Rider	.25	.60	3.50
Ridgeway	.20	.50	3.00
Sutherland	.20	.50	3.00
Stahelin	.30	1.00	
Senator Dunlap	.20	.50	2.50
Sample	.20	.50	3.00
Seaford	.20	.50	3.00
Splendid	.20	.50	2.50
Sharpless	.20	.50	2.50
Tennessee Prolific	.20	.50	2.75
Uncle Sam	.25	.75	
Warfield	.20	.50	2.00
Wm. Belt	.20	.50	3.00
Howard's No. 2	1.00	3.50	
Ninety-six	1.00	4.00	

Please cut this sheet out and use it in ordering plants.

ORDER SHEET.

190

C. E. WHITTEN, Bridgman, Mich.,

Please send plants named below to:

Name _____

Amount Enclosed

Post Office

P. O. Order S

Express Office

Exp. M. Or. S.

Freight Office

Draft . . . §

County

Cash \$

State

Total \$

Ship by Express, Freight, Mail. Mark X across the way you wish plants sent.

Note "Premium Offers" on page 25

Certificate of Nursery Inspection

NO. 373

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that I have examined the nursery stock and premises of C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, and find them apparently free from dangerous insects and dangerously contagious tree and plant diseases.

This certificate to be void after July 31, 1904.

L. R. TAFT,

State Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards.

Agricultural College, Mich., Sept. 28, 1903.